

NPS-FM DEFINITIONS

loss of value, in relation to a natural inland wetland or river, means the wetland or river is less able to provide for the following existing or potential values:

- (a) any value identified for it under the NOF process; or
- (b) any of the following, whether or not they are identified under the NOF process:
 - (i) ecosystem health
 - (ii) indigenous biodiversity
 - (iii) hydrological functioning
 - (iv) Māori freshwater values
 - (v) amenity

functional need means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because the activity can only occur in that environment.

effects management hierarchy, in relation to natural inland wetlands and rivers, means an approach to managing the adverse effects of an activity on the extent or values of a wetland or river (including cumulative effects and loss of potential value) that requires that:

- (a) adverse effects are avoided where practicable; and
- (b) where adverse effects cannot be avoided, they are minimised where practicable; and
- (c) where adverse effects cannot be minimised, they are remedied where practicable; and
- (d) where more than minor residual adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimised, or remedied, aquatic offsetting is provided where possible; and
- (e) if aquatic offsetting of more than minor residual adverse effects is not possible, aquatic compensation is provided; and
- (f) if aquatic compensation is not appropriate, the activity itself is avoided.

aquatic compensation means a conservation outcome resulting from actions that are intended to compensate for any more than minor residual adverse effects on a wetland or river after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, remediation, and aquatic offset measures have been sequentially applied.

aquatic offset means a measurable conservation outcome resulting from actions that are intended to:

- (a) redress any more than minor residual adverse effects on a wetland or river after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, and remediation, measures have been sequentially applied; and
- (b) achieve no net loss, and preferably a net gain, in the extent and values of the wetland or river, where:
 - (i) **no net loss** means that the measurable positive effects of actions match any loss of extent or values over space and time, taking into account the type and location of the wetland or river; and
 - (ii) **net gain** means that the measurable positive effects of actions exceed the point of no net loss